

only take the action of volun-
war of resistance against the
s not taken until four months
s forces in the Taiwan Straits
ver Taiwan, and not until
l the 38th Parallel and ap-
made many statements during
is act of aggression against
de. Moreover, he could not
the stationing of United States
hermore, Truman failed to
ough the Indian Ambassador.
ons an armistice was at last
troops had withdrawn com-
United States troops are still
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g Taiwan with its land, sea,
ates Navy and Air Force are
Isn't this the best proof that
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y bases maintained by the
ny aggressive military pacts
target. China, on the other
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are all treaties of peace and

mitted these acts of aggression to settle disputes with

"In order to create a favorable atmosphere China released, before the talks began, eleven so-called 'prisoners of war,' following the mediation of Krishna Menon and UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld's visit to Peking. Why are they referred to as so-called 'prisoners of war'? Because they were not captured on the Korean battlefield. With the exception of a few who chose, of their own will, to stay behind, all prisoners of war captured on the Korean front were repatriated after the armistice. Later, among those who stayed behind, some returned also of their own will. But the eleven so-called 'prisoners of war' were on a United States plane which intruded into China's air space, and were captured after their plane was hit. Both China and the United States had declared that the Korean War was restricted to Korea and did not extend to China. This plane was shot down in China. So China did not recognize them as 'prisoners of war.' Nevertheless, China released them—to create a favorable atmosphere for the ambassadorial talks at Geneva.

"That was the end of the so-called 'prisoners of war' issue.

"Besides the so-called 'prisoners of war,' however, there were two other categories of United States nationals in Chinese prisons. First were United States citizens, guilty of such crimes as sabotage and espionage, or who had in other ways violated the laws of China. Since 1955, we have released twenty-five such United States criminals when their terms were fully served or were granted clemency and released ahead of time for good behavior. One of the twenty-five chose to remain in China after his release. Of this category only three are now still serving sentences in China.

"There are two United States nationals in Chinese prisons of another category—a very special one. They are airborne

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Snow

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secret agents sent by the United States to China, namely, the very famous Downey and Fecteau, Allen Dulles of the United States Central Intelligence Agency could give you all the details, but perhaps he wouldn't want to give the information in such detail as we would. In early 1955, when Hammarskjöld came to Peking to discuss the question of the United States nationals in Chinese prisons, even he found it inconvenient to bring up their case for discussion. These two were in no way related to the Korean War, but were on a mission of pure espionage and secret-agent activity. If you are interested, I could show you some portions of the notes of my talks with Hammarskjöld for your reference. The notes have never been published.

"Five years have elapsed since the start of the Chinese-United States talks in August 1955. At the very outset, we proposed that disputes between China and the United States, including the dispute between the two countries in the Taiwan region, should be settled through peaceful negotiations, without resorting to the use or threat of force. The United States blocked all news of this proposal, but China later published it. Why did [John Foster] Dulles reject it? Because Dulles realized that reaching such an agreement implied that the next step would be discussions on how and when United States armed forces were to withdraw from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits.

"We hold that the dispute between China and the United States in the Taiwan region is an international question; whereas military action between the Central Government of New China and the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan is an internal question. The United States has maintained that the two questions are inseparable. We hold that they can and must be separated. Since it has been possible for China and the United States to hold ambassadorial talks in Geneva and Warsaw, talks can also be held at the same time between the Central Government of China and the Chiang Kai-shek clique. The former is an international question while the latter is an internal question. Parallel talks can be conducted and solutions reached separately.

"In the talks between China and the United States, agreement on principle must after all be reached first before concrete issues can be settled. The two points of principle on which agreement should be reached are:

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"(2) The United Nations armed forces from the specific steps on matters for subsequent government ceases to p. China and of resort. logical conclusion w

"This is the crux of United States. The active policy toward China have 'Chinas.' In this respect, the Democratic Parties aim at the same probably be opposed not only the Kuomintang in Taiwan before such an approach would of Sino-U.S. relations it would

"We believe that a satisfactory solution can be found; it is only a question of time and point: if the United States continues to insist on its position and the threat of war against China remains. We do not believe that the United States should allow their government to take any action which would lead to a conflict of basic interests. There is no conflict of basic interests between China and the United States. We believe that the United States should prevail."

I asked Chou whether it had been the topic of discussion for the ambassadorial talks held at W

THE PREMIER: Yes, by China at the end of 1949 forward in the autumn of 1950.

QUESTION: Does the
the question of the time
from Taiwan?

COMMUNIST CHINA

3 The People's Republic of China

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States, including the dispute between the two countries in the Taiwan region, should be settled through peaceful negotiations, without resorting to the use or threat of force; and

"(2) The United States must agree to withdraw its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. As to the specific steps on when and how to withdraw, they are matters for subsequent discussion. If the United States government ceases to pursue the policy of aggression against China and of resorting to threats of force, this is the only logical conclusion which can be drawn.

"This is the crux of the dispute between China and the United States. The activities and direction of United States policy toward China have been aimed at manufacturing 'two Chinas.' In this respect, both the Republican and the Democratic Parties aim at the same thing. . . . This scheme would probably be opposed not only by Mainland China, but also by the Kuomintang in Taiwan and the Chinese in Taiwan. Therefore such an approach would lead nowhere, but in the solution of Sino-U.S. relations it would tie things up in knots.

"We believe that a solution to Sino-U.S. relations will ultimately be found; it is only a question of time. But there is one point: if the United States does not give up its policy of aggression and the threat of war against China, no solution is possible. We do not believe that the people of the United States will allow their government indefinitely to pursue such a policy. *There is no conflict of basic interest between the peoples of China and the United States, and friendship will eventually prevail.*"

I asked Chou whether the two principles he spoke of had been the topic of discussion for a long time in the Sino-American ambassadorial talks held at Warsaw.

THE PREMIER: Yes. The first principle was put forward by China at the end of 1955. The second principle was put forward in the autumn of 1958 at Warsaw.

QUESTION: Does the second principle include as well the question of the time and manner of the withdrawal from Taiwan?